

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

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23. A NOTE ON THE ICHTHYOFAUNA OF SANJAY GANDHI  
NATIONAL PARK, BORIVLI, BOMBAY

(With a text-figure)

Among the four National Parks in the State of Maharashtra, Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) stands out as a beautifully preserved green oasis within the confines of the metropolitan city of Bombay. The Park (Fig. 1) covers an area of about 96.40 sq. km. and lies between longitude 72°53' and 72°50' E and latitude 19°88' and 19°21' N. The southern boundary of the park is formed by the shore of Vihar lake, on the east by the townships of Bhandup, Mulund and Thane, and on the west by Goregaon, Malad, Kandivli and Borivli. The park area extends beyond Bassein creek in the north and includes the Nagla forest block.

Although the flora and terrestrial fauna of

this park have been studied (Naik 1986, Monga 1986) no published record of the fishes from this area is available. Hence a survey was conducted to assess the fish fauna present in the various lentic and lotic waters of this park.

*The water resources of SGNP*

The major sources of water in the park are:

Lentic — Tulsi lake  
          Vihar lake  
Lotic — Dahisar river  
          Rewat nallah

Tulsi and Vihar lakes are two impoundments which supply water to Bombay city. The catchment area of Tulsi is about 745.25 ha

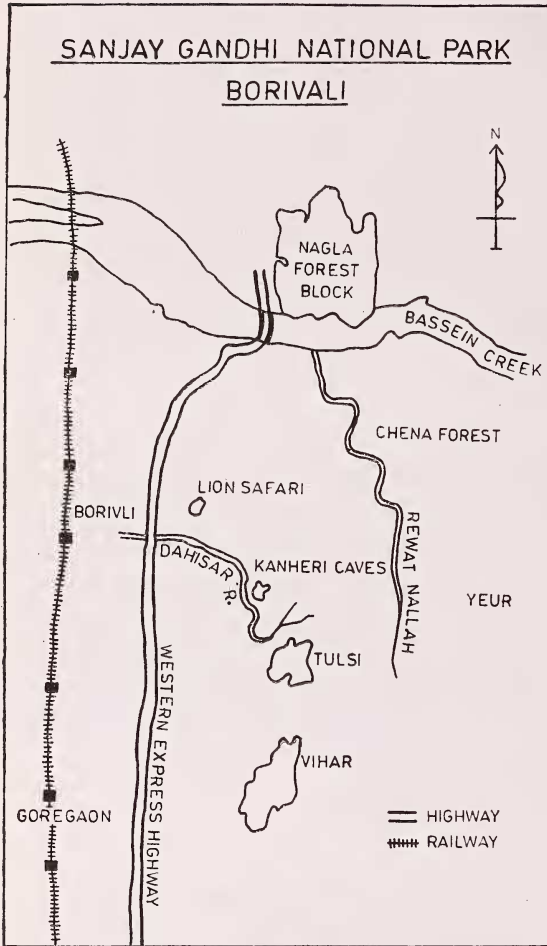


Fig. 1.

while the actual water spread is 130.918 ha. Vihar lake covers a waterspread area of about 731.492 ha., while its catchment area is 851.488 ha.

Dahisar river originates from the Tulsi lake, flows through the forest of Magathana village and joins Manori creek near Dahisar village which ultimately merges with the Arabian sea near Manori village. Numerous small nallahs and tributaries join this river during its course through the park. The total catchment area of

this river extends to over 2023.500 ha. The Rewat nallah originates from Avaghade hill to the SW of Yeur village and flows northwards, finally joining Bassein creek to the east of Versona bridge. The nallah is locally known as Laxmi river, while near its origin it is called as Vaghacha Khonda. The catchment area of this nallah extends to over 2225.850 ha.

*Freshwater fishes present in the park ..*

- Order : Cypriniformes  
 Family : CYPRINIDAE
1. *Salmostoma clupeoides* (Bloch)
  2. *Danio aequipinnatus* McClelland
  3. *Rasbora daniconius* (Ham.)
  4. *Puntius ticto* (Bam)
  5. *Parapsilorhynchus tentaculatus* Annandale
  6. *Garra mullya* (Sykes)
- Order : Siluriformes  
 Family : BAGRIDAE
7. *Aorichthys aor* (Ham.)
  8. *Mystus menoda trachacanthus* (Val.)
- Family : HETEROPNEUSTIDAE
9. *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch)
- Order : Atheriniformes  
 Family : CYPRINODONTIDAE
10. *Aplocheilichthys lineatus* (Val.)
- Order : Channiformes  
 Family : CHANNIDAE
11. *Channa punctatus* (Bloch)
- Order : Perciformes  
 Family : CICHLIDAE
12. *Tilapia mossambica* Peters
- Family : ANABANTIDAE
13. *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch)
- Family : GOBIIDAE
14. *Glossogobius giuris* (Ham.)

*Prominent Marine fishes of Bassein creek*

- Order : Clupeiformes  
 Family : CLUPEIDAE
1. *Hilsa toli* (Val.)
- Family : ENGRAULIDAE
2. *Coila dussumieri* Val.
  3. *C. neglecta* Whitehead
- Order : Siluriformes  
 Family : ARIIDAE
4. *Arius caelatus* Val.
  5. *A. sona* (Ham.)

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

- Order : Myctophiformes  
Family : HARPADONTIDAE  
6. *Harpadon nehereus* (Ham.)  
Order : Perciformes  
Family : TERAPONIDAE  
7. *Terapon jarbua* (Forsskal)  
Family : SCIAENIDAE  
8. *Johnius belangerii* (Cuvier)  
9. *J. elongatus* Mohan  
10. *J. macrohynchus* (Mohan)  
11. *Kathala axillaris* (Cuvier)  
Family : MUGILIDAE  
12. *Valamugil spieglei* (Bleeker)  
Family : GOBIIDAE  
13. *Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas)  
14. *B. dussumerii* Val.

*Parapsilorhynchus tentaculatus* was found in small streams flowing past the Kanheri caves at an altitude of about 486 MSL. These streams

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finally meet Dahisar river. During the summer when the streams dry out, these fishes were seen in abundance in the numerous stone cisterns adjoining the caves. This is the first record of the fish from the region. It had previously been recorded from Khandala (Annandale 1919) and also near Pachmarhi along the Satpura hill range (Hora and Nair 1941).

As Dahisar river and Rewat nallah have a very short length, the indigenous fish fauna does not include large forms; rather small fishes like *Aplocheilus*, *Puntius*, *Danio*, *Rasbora* and *Garra* are found in plenty.

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24. NEW RECORDS OF APHIDS (HOMOPTERA: APHIDIDAE)  
FROM GARHWAL RANGE OF WESTERN HIMALAYA, INDIA

During recent surveys of Garhwal, an additional 28 aphid species to the already known 186 species are recorded in this paper. Thus, at present the total number of species from the area stands at 214. The aphid species along with their collection data are listed below. Out of these, only 11 species marked (\*) are reported here as new to the state of Uttar Pradesh. All the aphid materials are presently

deposited in the collection of Biosystematics Research Unit, Department of Zoology, University of Kalyani, Kalyani, West Bengal.

*Abbreviations used:* Apter(a)e denotes apterous viviparous female(s) and alata(e) denotes alate viviparous female(s) if not mentioned otherwise.